oligonucleotides, and deoxyribonucleic acids.

29. A method for diagnosing a patient as having a disorder associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX, comprising measuring expression of a GLUTX polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 in a biological sample obtained from the patient, wherein increased or decreased GLUTX expression in the biological sample, compared with GLUTX expression in a control sample, indicates that the patient has a disorder associated with aberrant expression of GLUTX.

30. A method for diagnosing a patient as having a disorder associated with expression of an isoform of GLUTX, comprising isolating GLUTX mRNA or GLUTX polypeptide from the patient and determining the sequence of the mRNA or polypeptide, a difference in the sequence, as compared to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or the polypeptide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, respectively, indicating expression of an isoform of GLUTX.

31. A method for diagnosing a patient as having a disorder associated with aberrant activity of GLUTX, comprising measuring the activity of a GLUTX polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 in a biological sample obtained from the patient, wherein increased or decreased GLUTX activity in the biological sample, compared with GLUTX activity in a control sample, indicates that the patient has a disorder associated with aberrant activity of GLUTX.

32. The method of claim 20, wherein the gene further comprises a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence

selected from the group consisting of:

i) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, and

ii) at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2.